The steamship Black Warrior, J. D. Bullock, commander, arrived yesterday morning, with 101 passengers and a large amount of cotton on freight. The Black Warrior left Mobile on the evening of the 25th, and arrived at Havana on the evening of the 27th; after coaling, she salled at 5

P. M., on the 28th.

The Black Warrior was treated with marked politices. on her outward as well as homeward trip, and the mani-

fest accepted without comment.

There was nothing of interest transpiring at Havana.

There were no American men-of-war in the place. The health of the Island is good, although many reports have been circulated to the contrary.

## OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, April 27, 1854.

Railroad Travelling in Cuba—Appearance of the Country

—Taxes on the People the cause of their Discontent—Slatery—Chinese Laborers—Desire for Annexation in the

Country parts of Cuba—Another Insult to the American Flag-Another Fine imposed on the Black Warrior-Imprisonment of a Creole for a Singular Offence-Bull Baiting-Military Preparations-Expected Attack on

Immediately after despatching my last letter, I took the cars for Batabano, and from thence the coast steam-er for Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba—re-turning, stopped a few days at Matanzas and Guines, and visited several large sugar, coffee, and tobacco estates that lie in their vicinities, and I arrived last evening at Havana, just in time to prepare my letters for the Black Warrior mail. It is impossible to give a descrip-tion in this communication of all that I have seen and beard during the past two weeks. I shall therefore content myself with a few facts that may not be uninteresting to the readers of the HERALD-particularly those who

are watching the events now transpiring between the United States and Cuba.

Railroad travelling in this island is slow work, compared with the go aheaditiveness of the Anglo-Saxon re. mblic. The traveller, however, reaps an advantage from t—an opportunity to view the plantations and villages in the route. The average rate of speed is about fifteen hiles the hour, and instead of valleys, swamps, and harshes, we pass through a most beautiful, fertile, and nearly level country. The tall, majestic, waving palm, nearly level country. The tall, majestic, waving palm, the occoa nut, pineapple, orange, and many other fruits of spontaneous growth, meet the view in every direction. The soil, rich and fertile in the extreme, giving promise of abundance from the slightest touch of the husbandman, however, lies in an almost totally neglected state—not more than one-tenth is under any sort of cultivation, and that of the most imperfect kind. The rade wooden plough or the limb of a tree is still used to break the soil, which is naturally so rich that manure is never needed. The seed is sown and the crop resped with the least possible labor.

and that of the most imperfect kind. The rude wooden plough or the limb of a tree is still used to break the soil, which is naturally so rich that manure is never needed. The seed is sown and the crop reaped with the least possible labor.

With these multiplicity of blessings, added to an eternal summer, without excessive heat or cold, the poor have but little to fear; they can become rich if they desire, and there is no excuse for starvation, unless they are too lazy to open the mouth and receive the food that nature is ever ready to drop into it.

Under such circumstances why are not the Cubans contented and happy? Why is not the other nine-tenths of the soil cultivated? Ask the Spanish tyrants, who compel the people to support an imported standing army of 20,000 or 30,000 mea, that they may enforce a tax upon agriculture and trade to fill the coffers of Queen leabel, and annually enrich hordes of her dependent Spanish tools, who occupy the entire government offices of Cuba. Americanize this island, or even Cubanize it—and, consequently, take from it the leeches that suck away its life blood—give it liberty and education, and it will become the garden of the world, supplying sugar, coffee, cotton, tobesco, corn and fruits in abundance, with but little exertion.

True philanthropists should advocate this course, so as to elevate mankind, and even fanatics, who wildly rave against black slavery, if truly sincere, must give their warmest support to a measure that will immediately close the ports of this great and only market of the African slave trade, that is more prosperous at the present moment under the encouragement of the government, than at any former period. And, if the abolition ista have aympathies to spare for thers besides the chony colored race, there are plenty of white slaves here that need them. Nor would they be bestowed amiss upon the tawny colored Chinaman, who has been beguiled from his home by false promises, and decived into his present degraded position by the Spanish government, aided and

singation with their Spanish rulers, and the willingness—
eagerness to be under the stars and stripes. I have yet
to meet the first man who does not look to the Americans
for deliverance, and pray for the arrival of the hour.
The publication of the Fresident's message, and other documents, in the Diario, has loosened their tongues, and
well knowing the character of their masters, they rightly
indge that these official publications are one siled; and
from the evident weakness of the justification, they are
satisfied that serious troubles already exist, and theirs
only fear now is that American forbearance—exercised
for years, in the vain hope of purchasing the island—
may cause this last insult to be passed over with a simple
reference or an apology.

I say "this last insult"—it is hard to say which is the
last, when they follow each other in such rapid succession, immediately after the piratical science of the Black
Warrior, an American vessel, the Lamartine, while running for and near Matanzas, was fired at by a Spanish
man of war brig. The shot was aimed directly for her,
and fell short only some thirty or forty yards. The Lamartine clapped on all sail, and ran away from the government pirate. This case has been fully reported to
the State Department, by the Consul at Matanzas.
Recently the agents of the Black Warrior have
been compelled to pay, in addition to the six
thousand dollars, a further sum of \$5,600 for
back fines. When this vessel was put on the
line, she memorialized the government for the same
privilege enjoyed by the Law line of steamers, viz:

—To carry two or three tons of fruit on deck, without be,
ing liable for tonnage duties. This was granted, and after making some three or four trips, a small coast propeller also sent in a memorial, which brought out the
decision "that only the mail steamers could be allowed
the privilege." A demand was now made upon the
Black Warrior for tonnage duties upon her entire cargo
for some five trips, amounting to over \$5,000, about six
or eight t

was demanded and paid under a protest, and yesterday, \$1,400 of the sum was returned, with the excuse that they had discovered an error in the account as to the amount.

The present authorities compelled the payment of this demand, to satisfy their spirit of revenge against Mr. Tyng, the agent, who has been grossly insulted and threatened by the "Commandante" of the port, for simply doing his duty to his employers. The acknowledged error in the account clearly shows the loose and careless manner they transact business, and a perfect disregard for the rights of others.

Last Saturday evening at a masquerade ball in Matanas, a young Greele of the highest respeciability was arrested by the order of the Governor, for wearing a domino with one half of the face red, the other white, and a blue star on either side. This is a capital offence in the eyes of the intelligent Governor. The young man's continuent, however, will be of short duration, as the English steamer arrived the day before yesterday with a general ammenty from the Queen for all political prisoners. Almost every person thinks Isabel would have shown greater love for her subjects had she issued the decree a little sooner.

Captain General Peruela is a strict ovserver of the Catholic religion. During Lent his box at the opera was vacant. The exercises of holy week were strictly attended by himself, family and officials; and with true Spanish humility, piety and humanity himself, ladies and suite, dogether with the clief and nobility of Cuba to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, attended the innocent amusement of bull baiting on Sunday last. Three or four bulls were tortured to death, and only two horses had their bowels ripped out; consequently it was considered a time affair, and, with perfect disgust that bulls more feroclous were not introduced, the Viceroy Capitali General Greeted the proprietor of the areas to band over the receipts to "Beneficencia," a charitable depository for very little infants "who never had any father or moment, the Capitality of th

SIX DAYS LATER FROM CUBA. it hat the blow will be struck before the first of June. If so, the invaders will receive a general welcome. The Spanish army, it is believed, will also desert as soon as there is a force sufficient to protect them; leaving only the officers of government to oppose the march of republic of the struck before the first of June. If so, the invaders will receive a general welcome. The steamship Black Warrior.

the officers of government to oppose the march of republication.

If however, by any unfortunate unforeseen event the United States does not maintain her position; if the President and his counsellors are false to their promises; if Congress is so debased by fanatics, scheming politicians, and haters of the Union, that she will not vindicate American honor and protect her citizons, then, for the sake of humanity, let the oppressed exiled Cuban, who at first took refuge under the stars and stripes, and has now learned to love liberty—let him strike a blow for his down trodden brother and the home of his fathers. Do not shackle him, do not impede his progress; but give him your earnest God's speed, and good right arms, and the world will quickly regice that another star has been added to the firmament of liberty.

YOUNG AMERICA.

HAVANA, April 27, 1854. Landing of More Apprentices—Slavery in Cuba—Organization of Two Regiments of Blacks—The Amnesty of Political Offenders, &c.

We have the landing of three more cargoes of Pezuela's

apprentices—not at Havana, in conformity with vice regal instruction—but one cargo in the vicinity of the Rio Zarva, from a bark showing Portuguese colors, with 750 Africans, under contract for fifty years, after which freedom on the most enlarged scale, as contemplated in the munificence of Spanish philanthropy; and from two small vessels in the vicinity of Sierra Morena and San Juan de los Remedios, 400 more under like merciful dispensation for labor until they may chance to die. These negroes, had they been discovered in the offing of any part of the coast, would have been proven voluntary emigrants by the permits of the Captain-General, and the packages of contracts that were fabricated in Havana before the vessels left for the coast. It is probable

met in Toes to day, told me that he was at the place of met may be presented the coast. It is protected at the place of the captain General, we will be come the vessels left for the coast. It is protected to the third way of these things, advise me that whe how the way of these things, advise me that whe how the way of these things, advise me that whe how the way of these things, advise me that when the way of these things, advise me that when the way of these things, and the the proper parties and agents at Havana are occived to the common the control of the proper parties and agents at Havana are occived to the common the control of the proper parties and agents at Havana are occived to the common the control of the proper parties and agents at Havana are occived to the common the control of the proper parties and agents at Havana are occived to the control of t

Marquis is comprehended in Europe, for which purpose large sacks of the article have been sent forward. The amnesty published yesterslay would have told somewhat better for the elemency of the Queen, had it not been forced out by rather untoward appearances. If the Creoles return to Cuba under it, as they should do, for the Captain-General has not the least objection in the world, they might have a chance, as a reward for confidence in Spanish faith, to be enrolled along with the negro body guards of his Excellency and the Bishop. There never was a time of such intense excitement in this community. The doctrines of niggerdom have thrown a cloud over the Cuban heart that will not clear without TROUBLE.

HAVANA, April 28, 1854. Arrival of the Black Warrior—Anxiety Manifested for the Return of the Spanish Messenger—Political Condition of the Island—Pardon to Political Offenders, &c.

The Black Warrior, Capt. Bullock, arrived this morning, and leaves at 5 o'clock. She brings little news relative to American and Cuban affairs.

The greatest anxiety and impatience are manifested for the return of the Madrid messenger, and the final de-cision of our government. No one here doubts for a moment the answer that Spanish insolence, pride, and folly will give; but many fears are entertained, judging from the past, that President Pierce will yet find some small hole to back out of. Few believe that he has pluck to act as big as he talks, but that notwithstanding the diect insult to himself, and the outrage upon the nation, he will permit the case to be delayed, trusting in the abilities of Mr. Soule to accomplish the purchase of the

This is a vain hope; but as the desire to purchase expresses a desire for the acquisition, why "mince mat-ters"? Our cause is just; Spain has forfeited all claim to the soil by setting at defiance international laws, and she has provoked the United States to the necessity of seizing it as the only means left to sustain her honor, prevent future difficulties, and punish a false, treacherous

Notwithstanding the fears daily expressed for the integrity of the executive, the utmost confidence is felt that the work will be done, and done quickly. All are tegrity of the executive, the utmost confidence is felt that the work will be done, and done quickly. All are sure, if the President does not face the music, that the representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, will assume the responsibility to direct the Chief Magistrate to keep his promises and carry out the principles of the great American democratic party that placed him in his present elevated office. One general feeling pervades all classes, and the prospect of its speedy fulfilment gives them courage to espress a hope that the hour for a change of destiny has arrived, and that Cuba will at once be liberated from her Spanish tyrants. Many of the natives of Old Spain look with favor upon transpiring events, and are anxious for a change of government. Their children will become Creoles, and they now groan under present taxation. The few exceptions are selling out and gathering up their treasures for a speedy march. Cuban Creoles are positive of the result, and already begin to rejoice that they are soon to occupy a respectable place among the nations of the world. Americans tread the soil with a firmer step, relying for protection on the American people, sustained by a just cause, and actuated by true national principles. Even the willing tools of Queen Isabel feel that the hour of triding is passed—that their doesn is sealed—convinced of the rotterness of the mother government, and her inability to sustain them in their acts of piracy, they are preparing for the best defence they can make, by placing arms in the hands of the legical and resolve variety feeds.

From New Mexico.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS-INDIAN FIGHTS. We have Santa Fe papers to the 25th of March, but we find in the St. Louis Republican letters to the 31st, one of which gives the following account of the battle

one of which gives the following account of the basis with the Apaches:—
On the night of the 26th of March, Lieut, Davidson left Cantonment Burgwin, in command of fifty-seven men, in pursuit of the Apaches, who were supposed to be about one hundred strong. Next morning, about 7 o'clock, he came upon the Indians, posted upon a mountain, and far exceeding in numbers what had been represented. They numbered at least two hundred. There was but one alternative, as they raised the war-whoop upon the approach of the command, and the attack upon them commenced at once.

proach of the command, and the attack upon them commenced at once.

After a fight of three hours, during which Lieut. Davidson host twenty-two men killed and twenty-one wounded, two-thirds of the command being killed and wounded, he was forced to retire, fighting his way over two miles, and with the disadvantage of having the wounded to carry with him. Lieut. Pavideon received an arrow wound, not very severe, in a hand to hand conflict. Surgeon Magnuder was also wounded, slightly.

The victory was a dearly bought one to the Indians, as about fifty of them were killed, and nothing but their vast superiority in numbers gave them the triumph. Everything was safe at Cantonment Burgwin, there being fifty-odd men there. It was expected that the whole of the General's disposable force would be sent out against the enemy.

of the General's disposable force would be sent out against the enemy.

Another letter, dated the 31st, says: "They commenced firing upon us, every shot taking effect either upon the horses or men. It was a sad sight to see so many men falling dead by my side. We were in so bad a place that the Indians had great advantage of us, and when we re-tired they were on all sides of us; had we stopped three minutes longer, not a man would have been saved. The wounded are now in the hospital. A Mexican whom I met in Taos to day, told me that he was at the place of action yeaterday afternoon, and counted sixty dead In-dian bodies.

dian bodies.

"Major Blake and Thompson, with a few troops and a least night to bring in the dead bodies, and to attack the Indians, if they could be found."

in carrying out the orders of Gen. Garland, and is entitled to the control of the least difficulties with the Austria.

The expedition in search of the Utah Indians who stole the animals from near Toos, about three weeks ago, returned, after an absence of eleven days, on saturday, the 11th March. They followed them about a hundred and forty miles, but failed to overtake them. They travelled up the valley of the Del Norte until they struck the Indian trail, about ten miles above the mouth of the Trinchares, there through the Sand Hill Fass en to the head of the Heurfeno, down the same ten miles, and turned up the North foak into the valley of the Wet Monatains. They returned by the head of the Sangre de Cristo Pass and Fort Massachusetts. They saw many indications of Indians, and at one place counted more than a hundred lodge marks. They followed the trail until it joined the main village, which is now encamped further to the north, in the valley of the Valle Salado, and numbers, as is suggested the trail of Col. Fremos arriors. The detachment of the control of the valley of the Valle Salado, and numbers, as is suggested the trail of Col. Fremos arriors. The detachment of a railroad, and found large quantities recent survey for a railroad, and found large quantities recent survey for a railroad, and found large quantities recent survey for a railroad, and found survey for the property of the survey of the survey of the rail of Col. Fremos arriors. The detachment of the rail of Col. Fremos arriors. The detachment of a railroad, and found may an arrive the rail of Col. Fremos arrives the rail of Col. Fremo

their acts of piracy, they are preparing for the fence they can make, by placing arms in the hands of the negroes.

All political offenders are invited to return to the island and receive pardon for part offences. Few, I hope, will be lived into the trap. A wise head will keep his hand out of the lion's mouth. Judging from the general opision, many of these exides will return, and speedly, too, well atmed with Porter's rifles.

The sentiments expressed on the floor of Congress by our mutual friend, the poet of Lyonscale, meets with great favor here. First capture the island, and then demand satisfaction," is the true and only course to pursue with these people, who are lost to all sense of honor or knossty; and the ouly satisfaction not left to reparted wrongs and currages, and for security for the future, is to send a sufficient force to take possession of the island, until Spain is convinced that the United States of Serial Conference of the States are a sum of the island, until Spain is convinced that the United States of the States are and will protect her citizens. It has to the production of the state of the produce of the gold hunters of the United States of the States are all the gold hunters of the United States of the States are all the gold hunters of the United States of the States are all the gold hunters of the United States of the States are all the gold hunters of the United States of the States are all the gold hunters of the United States of the States are all the gold hunters of the United States of the States are all the gold hunters of the United States of the States are all the gold hunters of the United States of the States are all the gold hunters of the United States of the States of

TRIAL OF CLARA HAYES FOR THE

MURDER OF DOCTOR LUTENER.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION CONTINUED. Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SECOND DAY.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

May 3.—The court met this morning at 10 A. M. The prisoner entered court soon after ten o'clock. She had been quite ill during the previous night, and a carriage was again used to convey her from the Tombs.

Mrs. Hayas, who has been for some time past seriously indisposed, became very much exhausted this morning, and was obliged to be removed from the seat near her counsel to an open window, where she was supported by her funale attendant. Here, too, she sank beneath the weight of her unfortunate position, and was so debilitated weight of her unfortunate position, and was so debilitated that the officers of the court provided her with a sofa and pillows, on which she reclined throughout the day.

that the officers of the court provided her with a sofa and pillows, on which she reclined throughout the day.

George Hagan sworn.

Q. In the month of January last, where was your place of business? A. At 133 Grand street, between Crosby and Broadway.

Q. Did you know Dr. Lutener? A. I did.

Q. Do you remember the day of his death? A. I do; saw him in my place of business; it was between ten and half past ten o'clock.

Q. How do you fix that time different from what you did at your former examination? A. A person I wished to see I knew I could not find before nine, I waited till after nine and remained there some time and went to several other places before I returned to my place of business; when I got there the Dr. was crossing by my shop; I called him in; he was coming from the Bowery towards Broadway; he had in his hand some kind of a leather bag; it was black; he signed a paper for me in my shop. To the Court—There was a clock within a few feet of me, but I did not look at it, or if I did I don't recollect; the Doctor signed the petition; I went to several individuals to sign it; one was Mr. Anderson, No. 99 Bowery; saw him before I returned; the petition was to commute the sentence of James L. Hoare; called on somebody else, can't recollect who; I considered it a case of humanity.

Q. What is your business? A. A carpenter.

Q. In what direction did Lutener go after he signed the petition? A. I think he went towards his office in Broadway; he left his bag behind him; I called him back again.

Q. From whom did you hear of his death? A. In Elderd's office, at the same time that Ellerd heard of it; it was ten or fifteen minutes affer he left with the bag; my shop and Elderd's and Lutener's are all on the same lot; the entrance to Br. Lutener's is on the Broadway side, not the Grand street side.

Q. Have you any other reason than that you have stated for fising the time different from what you did on the Coroner's jury? A. I have had more time to reflect. At this stage of the proceedings the counsel for the d

Mr. Whiting said they were anxious to proceed with the case.

Examination proceeded with:—
Q. Lid you ever think or say anything different with regard to the time you saw Dr. Lutener? A. Yes.
Q. Where did you so state? A. I can't recollect where, unless it was here on this stand, it might have been in conversation; did not so state before the Coroner's jury; my mind was confused at the time.
Q. Will you now say positively that the time you saw Dr. Lutener on that morning was after ten o'clock or before?

Q. Will you now say positively that the time you saw Dr. Lutener on that morning was after ten o'clock or before?

Counsel for defence objected to the question, as leading, and because it assumed that the witness will swear falsely.

The question was finally allowed to be put.

Witness—li was after ten o'clock.

The examination of witness before the Coroner's jury was here shown to him.

Q. Is that your signature? A. It is.

The District Attorney said he proposed to show that before the Coroner's inquest the witness stated the facts in a different way from what he had stated here upon the stand. He would cite 1st Greenleaf on Evidence, page 555:—

"Whether it be competent for a party to prove that a witness whom he has called, and whose testimouy is unfavorable to his cause, had previously stated the facts in a different manner, is a question upon which there exists some diversity of opinion," &c.

The counsel for defence objected to the introduction of such evidence. No party could impeach his own witness before the conclusion of his evidence. If a party puts a witness upon the stand, and the witness's testimony is different from what he expected it to be, he has a right to call another witness to prove errors in fact.

After a lengthy discussion the cross-examination of witness was proceeded with.

Cross-examined—Q. I id you see the doctor after his death? A. No; when I heard of his death I was in Mr. Elderd's office; I think I might have gone to some other place after the Poctor signed the petition, but cannot tell; I am satisfied I went to Elderd's office after twelve; dine between eleven and twelve.

Q. Were you examined before the Grand Jury? A. No; I got off that.

James E. Coutant sworn—Was conductor on the Harlem raliroad in January last; knew Dr. Lutener; I was conductor on the train from White Plains due at eight o'clock; was four or five minutes behind time when I arrived there; arrived at the depot at the Park that morning some minutes past nine; there were six cars attached to that train, left my

ug to a stop.
Q. Did you know Mrs. Hayea? A. I did not.
Q. What is the average time of the cars from Canal street to depot at the Park? (Objected to, and the question modified.)
Q. State as near as you can how much time you con-

question modified.)

Q. State as near as you can how much time you consumed on that morning in going from Canal street to the Park. A. From nine to fourtieen minutes.

Q. Have you any distinct recollection of the time you left Harlem that morning? A. I remember I was behind time; the time for starting was eight o'clock, I think; there have been alterations in the table since that; was not behind the time ten minutes; I think my regular time of leaving Harlem was five minutes past eight; was there about a minute and a half; my present impression is that I left about ten minutes past eight.

Q. You say that you saw Dr. Lutener standing on the platform on the road? A. That is the last time I ever saw him; I did not see him get in; my locomotive disengages at Forty-second street; can't recollect the time; can't recollect the time we arrived at Broome street; den't remember whether or not there were any obstructions on the road; all the cars make the stops; there were six of them; between Twenty-seventh street and Canal street don't know of any change of passengers; I was in the first car.

To Mr. Blunt—The train of six cars is what we usually

six of them; between Twenty-seventh street and Canal street don't know of any change of passengers; I was in the first car.

To Mr. Elunt—The train of six cars is what we usually have; the six cars were pretty well filled that morning.

Aroba C. Shipman, sworn—Q. In the moath of January last, where did you live? A. I was sewing in different families; my residence was at 32 Rivington street.

Q. Did you know Dr. Lutener? A. Yes; I knew him for three years, first became acquainted with him as a patient for my hearing, lived in his family before his death, when they lived at 499 Broadway.

Q. How long? A. About a year.

Q. When did you quit living in his family, prior to his death? A. I think a year before his death, you that was allowed to come there as a sort of home for me.

Q. Do you know where his office, was? A. Corner of Broadway and Grand street.

Q. Who took care of his rooms? A. I did.

Q. How long? A. About two years previous to his death.

Q. How long? A. About two years previous to his death.
Q. On the night before his death did you find anything on his table? A. Yes; a note from him directed to me.
Q. Is that the note? (Note exhibited to witness.) Counsel for defeace objected to placing note in witness's hand. Examination continued.
Q. Where was that note? A. It was lying on the desk; the desk was open and the note was open.
Q. About what time was it? A. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening; should think it was a little after eight.
The District Attorney again proposed to ask witness to identify the paper.

The District Attorney again proposed to ask witness to identify the paper.

The Court decided that witness might identify it without reading if, if she could.

Q. Without reading it, look at that paper and say whether that is the paper you found lying on the desk?

A. This is the paper, but it is not in the same state; it has been folded since.

Q. What did you do with the paper that evening? A. I put it in my pocket; I finally gave it to the Deputy Corener whom I saw and had conversation with the next morning.

The District Attorney said he should now offer this paper in evidence.

The paper was here handed up to the Judge at his re-

paper in evidence.

The paper was here handed up to the Judge at his request.

The Court—I suppose the District Attorney's object is to prove that t'e deceased party made certain statements the night before—not that they were true, but that he made them.

Q. Miss Shipman, when did you first see Mrs. Hayes?

A. About three or four monits before the Doctor's death; it was in the Doctor's office; Mrs. Lutener and another lady came with her.

Q. When did you first see Mr. Hayes? A. About the same time, but it was a week previous to seeing Mrs. Hayes with Mrs. Lutener on that day.

Q. I'dd you hear of any difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Hayes? A. I did.

Q. About how long was that before the Doctor's death?

A. Four or five weeks; it might have been less.

Q. I'dd you at any time see Mrs. Hayes at the Doctor's office after you heard of it? A. I did.

Q. How long was that after you heard of the dispute?

A. Aday or two only.

Q. Did any one come with her to the office at that time?

A. The first time I saw her she was in the office when I came in.

Q. Was any one else there? A. Dr. Lutener was there.

Q. Was any one else there? A. Dr. Lutener was there.

Q. Was any one else there? A. Dr. Lutener was there.

Q. Was any one else there? A. Dr. Lutener was there.

Q. Was any thing said at that time?

A. The first time I saw her she was in the office when I came in.

Q. State what was said at that time?

A. The Doctor said there had been a difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Hayes; the Doctor, said Mrs. Hayes will tell you; Mrs. Hayes add there had been a difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Hayes; the Doctor, said Mrs. Hayes will tell you; Mrs. Hayes; and different hat firme?

A. The flootor said there had been a difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Hayes; the Doctor, said Mrs. Hayes will tell you; Mrs. Hayes add there had been a difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Hayes; the Doctor, said Mrs. Hayes will tell you; Mrs. Hayes add there had been a difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Hayes; the Doctor, said Mrs. Hayes will tell you; Mrs. Hayes a

Q. Where was the Doctor at the time you and Mrs. Hayes left the office that day? A. He had preceded us but a few minutes, and left the office; there was no one with him that I am aware of; we turned into Grand street from the corner of Broadway; we were going to Broome street to take the cars.

Q. Bid you meet any one? and if so, whom? A. We saw Mr. Hayes said, "There, there he is;" I mean coming down the public stairs; we turned into Grand street, and Mr. Hayes said, "There, there he is;" I mean coming down the public stairs; we turned into Grand street, and Mr. Hayes said, "No, no, no, I don't want to have anything to do with you;" she was then between Miss Benjamin and me, having an arm of each; we went on as far as the corner of Grand and Marion (a continuation of Elm street); the Doctor was standing at the corner of Grand street and Breadway, and he followed also; Hayes was following at the same time; we were on the right hand going over to the Bowery (the south side); when we came out we saw him standing; when we got to the corner of Grand and Marion streets; (Mr. Hayes had been talking all the way, what he said I don't know,) we turned to take a stage, and I turned to see where the Doctor and Mr. Hayes were; Mr. Hayes was just a few steps behind, with a pistol in his hand, and the Doctor behind Mr. Hayes, holding him by each shoulder.

Q. What kind of a pistol was this that he held in his hand? A. It was a very small one; Mrs. Hayes and my-self took a stage and won tup to the Police Court again; Miss Benjamin left us at the corner of Broadway and Grand street; from the Police Court we went back to the Doctor's office.

Q. What kind of a pistol was this that he held in his hand? A. It was a very small one; Mrs. Hayes and my-self took a stage and won with the tother of the window.

Q. What was heard, if anything? A. Not anything that it distinctly understood.

Q. What held the mark of the window.

A. Hayes alone: the Doctor total them togo into another room alone, and Mrs. Hayes of the control of the work

morning about seven o'clock.

Q. What became of Mrs. Hayes the next morning? A. Mrv. Hayes and Mrs. Lutener, and the Doctor went up to the police office, as they said; Mrs. Hayes came back to the office that day with the Doctor and his wife, and started to go heme with them.

The Judge—I suppose she means going to Harlem? A. Yes, sir.

Witness—I next saw Mrs. Hayes in a few days; nothing passed; it might have been as many as three or four days, but it was more than one; I cannot tell; I then saw her at the Doctor's office, in the morning, about 11 or 12 o'clock I should think; she said nothing on that occasion; I should think I know where Mr. Hall's office is; it is at No. I Nassau street; I was there at one time with Mrs. Hayes; it was, I think, only one day after she left the Doctor's office. [Objection to anything that occurred at Mr. Hall's office.]

Q. What did Mrs. Hayes say when she called to ask you to go with her to Mr. Hall's office? A. She said she was afraid to go alone, and wanted me to go with her, and I went; Mr. Hall's office is in the third story of the building; we both went into the lower door; Mrs. Hayes stood below and requested me to go up with a letter, as she was afraid; Mr. Hayes was there; I think he opened the door; I asked for Mrs. Hall; Mr. Hayes beckoned Mr. Hall, and I handed him the letter; i then went down and asked Mrs. Hayes to go up; she went up and I accompanied her; on getting into Mr. Hall's office i do not know what was said; Mr. Hayes said he wanted to converse with Mrs. Hayes, and desired me to leave the room; I objected, as I had come there to protect Mrs. Hayes, and asked Mrs. Hayes, and desired me to leave the room; I objected, as I had come there to protect Mrs. Hayes, and said I would not go without her consent; Mrs. Hayes, and asid I would not go without her consent; Mrs. Hayes, and said I would not go without her consent; Mrs. Hayes, and said, "It won't do for us to be seen together;" she was very much agitated, very much indeed; when I got up to the Doctor's off

did not think of my children," the asked me if the Ductor and hear them distinctly; they were written in Frencher German, and I could understand neither; Mrs. Hays stayed that day and that night? A. I did.

Q. Aly one clear? A. No.

Q. Alou that time did Dr. Lutener come to the office on the next day? A. Very carly in the morang.

The part of the part of the control of the contr

partly behind the stove, the other was on the opposite side of the room, and the leaf table was between the windows.

Q. When you speak of one side table being on the other side of the room, which side have you reference to? A. On the left as one would come into the room; the other side table that was partly behind the stove, was parallel with one window and against the partition; the end of it was about two thirds of a foot from the door that leads into the consulting room; the stove was exactly opposite one side of that table and the chair in which the Dootor sat was a very little from it; when I left the office, the Doctor's face was inclining toward Broadway; he sat in the chair rather sideways, toward Grand street, and his face inclined toward Broadway; his face was not facing the door of the consulting room; (a diagram prepared by consent of the District Attorney.)

(The witness them explained more minutely the position of the stove, the chair in which the Doctor sat, and the other pieces of furniture in his office.)

Q. When you entered that room, on your return from College place, had the Doctor the newspaper in his hand?

Counsel for prisoner objected to the question as leading; they had arrived at that point of the case in which this witness should be permitted to go on and tell her story without leading her.

Q. Had had the Doctor anything in his hand? A. He had a paper in his hand.

Q. In what way did you go to Fourth street, and how?

A. Directly up Broadway and down Fourth street; I went on foot.

Q. How long were you there? A. I merely went to the door and asked about a servant; I took the cars and came down; I left the cars at the corner of West Broadway and Canal; I think it was a red car, but I can't tell the color; after leaving the car i went directly to the Doctor's office.

Q. On going to the office did you meet any person? A. I met no one; the door was closed, how was it opened from the outside—how could you open it? A. Only with a key—a latch key; I gave that key up when some one asked f

The Ward Excitement in Louisville. We give the following facts from the papers of Louis-ville. An immense meeting was held in Louisville, on Saturday night. The following was the call as published in the Louisville Courier, with a large display of big

NOTICE.

A meeting of the citizens of Louisville, favorable to the crection of a monument to the memory of the lamested Prefessor Butler, is requested at the Court House, April 29, at early gas light.

To rus: "WOLF BLOOD HOUNDS OF LOUISVILLE."

FELLOW "BLOOD HOUNDS:"—The most atrocious murdee ever perpetrated in any community, was the killing of Mr. W. H. G. Butler, by Matt. F. Ward. It is a sacred and calem duty due to the dead, and to the now blackened and dishonored name of Kentucky, from whence truth is fied, and justice has been disregarded, to call a meeting of the "Wolfe Blood Hounds of Louisville," that we may give expressions to our feelings in reference to this most outrageous ver-Justice has been disregarded, to call a meeting of the "Wolfe Blood Hounds of Louisville," that we may give expressions to our feelings in reference to this most outrageous verified of a Hardin county jury jand the man who dared signative American citizens as "blood hounds" because they described the second of the lamented butler. We proceed to the meritere of the lamented Butler. We proceed to the meriters of the lamented House, the time and place for nursisy night, at the Cours House, the time and place for nursisy night, at the Cours House, the time and place for nursisy night, at the Cours House, the time and place for nursisy night, at the Cours House, the time and place for nursisy night, at the Cours House, the time and place for nursisy night, at the Cours House, and the courselves. There will be speeches and resolutions expressive of the just indignation of our citizens. April 22, 1854.

It appears that Mr. Wolfe, who is the Senator from the Louisville district, in his speech to the jury, spoke of the people of Louisville as "blood hounds." This, however, he denies in the following card:—

Edurons or THE COURLER — Owing to misrepresentations

ever, he denies in the following card:—

EDITORS OF THE COURLER:—Owing to misrepresentations of my late speech at Elizabethown. I have to request the people of the city to suspend their opinions about what I have said until the speech is published.

It, together with others that were made on the trial of M. F. Ward, is now in the hands of a stenographer, as I understand, and will shortly appear.

The stenographer, I learn, is now on his way to New Land and the proceedings of the trial. I do not have the most standard to the proceedings of the trial. I do not have the most standard to the proceedings of the trial. I do not have the most standard to the proceedings of the trial. I do not have the most standard to the proceedings of the trial. I do not have the correspondent of the Courier.

Whatever harsh remarks I may have made, referred to a class of persons here, and not to the people of the city. I am incapable of uttering such horrible sentiments towards my numerous friends here, including a number who are bound to me by the tenderest ties on earth. Respectfully.

NAT. WOLFE.

white better. I then went down and asteed Mrs. Hayes and the selection of the selection of